

The Adams Sentinel.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At \$2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2 50 if not paid within the year.

Advertisements: \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. 2.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1849.

NO. 4.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,



HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Dr. C. N. Berelachy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Knauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoeber, " W. M. Reynolds,
Gettysburg, July 8. u

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

ATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father Joux Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office. April 10. if

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage. If D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For **Pensions and Pensions.**

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, April 5. if

NEW YORK DRY GOOD STORE.

LORD, TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 208, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. HAVE now on hand, just received direct from the manufacturers, a full assortment of

SILKS, CASHMERES, MERINOES, DE LAINES, SHAWLS, &c. &c.

The colors and designs being of their own selecting, and entirely theirs.

Linens, Hosiery, Haberdashery, and all the different makes of Domestic Goods, constantly on hand, wholesale and retail.

L. T. & Co. never deviate from first price. We are daily receiving goods from the New York Auctions. Philadelphia, Oct. 1. 2m

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company," have this day declared a Dividend of

One per Cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 15th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treasurer. Nov. 5. [12] 3t

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, Nov. 6, 1849.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of

Three per Cent.

payable on or after the 12th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier. Nov. 12. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of Hugh Scott, sen., deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HUGH SCOTT, sen., late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ABRAHAM SCOTT, Jr. Adm'r. Oct. 15. 6t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to remove from his present residence, is desirous of closing up his business in that quarter, and hereby gives notice to those persons who are indebted to him, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same on or before the First of December next. It is his notice is not complied with, the account will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

HENRY DOTTLER. Blair township, Nov. 5. 3t

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves. LEONARD STOUGH. Gettysburg, April 20. if

LUMBER YARD.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber—a large quantity of RIVER BOARDS—

Yellow & White Pine Mountain Boards; Pine, Chestnut and Oak Shingles; Scentling & Shingling Laths;

Posts, Rails, &c., &c., All of which will be sold as cheap as possible, for the Cash only. Persons wanting Lumber, are respectfully invited to call and see

GEORGE ARNOLD. Gettysburg, June 11. if

Portia.

THE ANGEL OF OUR HOME.

BY C. H. HUTCHINGS.

"There is not an angel added to the Host of Heaven, but does its blessed work on earth in those that loved it here."—Dickens.

There comes an angel day by day Into this home of ours: And if we chance abroad to stray, 'Tis there among the flowers Its low, sad, gentle voice, is heard By night about our bed, In many a dear familiar word That mends us of the dead. It brightens all our happiness; And, when dark sorrows come, Speaks comfort to our hearts, and is The Angel of our Home.

When first we learned to speak of Death We felt it by our side— While, blessing us with parting breath, Our own sweet mother died. It stayed our unavailing tears, And kissed our pale cheeks dry: Brought hope to soothe our faithless fears, And pointed towards the sky. Since then, in all our happiness, And when dark sorrows come, 'Tis ever by our side, and is The Angel of our Home.

And all our love, so great before, Since that sad hour hath grown— Our Angel bids us love the more The more we feel alone. It will not suffer in our mind One selfish thought to stay— One envious wish, or thought unkind. Since our bereavement day, Still may it bear us company, Through all our years to come— Sit ever in our hearts, and be The Angel of our Home.

Miscellaneous.

THE POWER OF A GOOD MAN'S LIFE.

The beauty of a holy life constitutes the most effective persuasion to religion which one being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow creatures: but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright, and well-ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion, in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness, speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this.—The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations. The beauty of holiness, beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend, is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways, and raise up those that are bowed down, than precept, command, entreaty, or warning. Christianity itself, I believe, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four biographies of the man of Nazareth, has done more, and will do more to regenerate the world, and bring in an everlasting righteousness, than all the other agencies put together. It has done more to spread religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of Christianity.—Chalmers.

THE PERILS OF FALSEHOOD

In the beautiful language of an eminent writer—"When once concealment or deceit has been practiced in matters where all should be fair and open as the day—confidence can never be restored any more than you can restore the white bloom to the grape or plum which you have once pressed in your hand." How true is this! and what a neglected truth by a great portion of mankind. Falsehood is not only one of the most humiliating vices, but sooner or later leads to more serious crimes. With partners in trade, with partners in life—with friends, with lovers, how important is confidence! How essential that all guile and hypocrisy should be guarded against, in the intercourse between such parties! How much misery would be avoided in the history of many lives, had truth and sincerity been guiding and controlling motives, instead of prevarication and deceit. "Any vice," said a parent in our hearing a few days since, "any vice, at least among the frailties of a milder character, but falsehood. Far better that my child should commit an error and do an error and confess it, than escape the penalty, however severe, by falsehood and hypocrisy. Let me know the worst, and a remedy may possibly be applied. But keep me in the dark—let me be misled or deceived, and it is impossible to tell what unprepared hour a crushing blow—an overwhelming exposure—may come."

"Nothing to do but to die."—So said an aged servant of the Lord, recently deceased, when, after a long life of labor and usefulness, he was suddenly taken ill, and saw that his hour had at length come. "I have been spared long. I have tried to honor my Master; but 'tis over now; my work is done, and I have nothing else to do but to die." What a glorious, what a triumphant declaration, with which to welcome death! work done with men; peace made with God. Nothing to do but to die!

There is no need of painful toil to those who begin prudently, and seek to supply none but real wants: wholesome labor is sufficient.

TAKING TOLL.

The St. Louis Reveille is publishing a tale purporting to give some adventures in the city life of a young physician, from which we take the following extract.

A snow having fallen, the young folks of the village got up a grand sleighing party to a country tavern at some distance; and the interesting Widow Lambkin sat in the same sleigh, under the same buffalo robe with myself.

"Oh, oh—don't!" she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, catching me by the arm, and turning her veiled face towards me, while her little eyes twinkled through the gauze, in the moonlight.

"Don't what?" I asked, "I'm not doing anything."

"Well, but I thought you were going to take toll," replied Mrs. Lambkin.

"Toll!" I rejoined. "What's that?"

"Now, do tell!" exclaimed the widow, her clear laugh ringing above the music of the bells. "Dr. Mellows pretends he don't know what toll is."

"Indeed I don't, then," I said, laughing in turn.

"Don't know that the gentlemen, when they go out a sleighing, claim a kiss, as toll, when they cross a bridge! Well, I never!"

But shall I tell all? The struggles of the widow to hold her veil were not sufficient to tear it, and somehow, when the veil was removed, her face was turned directly towards my own, and the horse trotting on of himself, the toll was taken for the first time in the life of Dr. Mellows.

Soon we came to a long bridge, but the widow said it was "no use to resist;" and she paid up as we reached it.

"But, you won't take toll for every span, will you, doctor?" she asked. "To which the only reply was a practical negative to the question."

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.

A farmer who had bought a calf from a butcher desired him to drive it to his farm, and place it in his stable, which he accordingly did. Now it happened that very day, that a man with a grinding organ and dancing bear, passing by that way, began their antics in front of the farm. After amusing the farmer for some time, the organ-man entered the farm-house, and asked the farmer if he could give him a night's lodging. The farmer replied, he could give the man lodging, but he was at a loss where to put the bear. After musing a little, he determined to bring the calf inside of the house for that night, and place the bear in the stable, which was done. Now, the butcher, expecting the calf would remain in the stable all night, resolved to steal it ere morning; and the farmer and his guest were, in the night, awakened by a fearful yelling from the out-building. Both got up, and taking a lantern, entered the stable, when the farmer found, to his surprise, the butcher of whom he had bought the calf, in the grasp of the bear, which was hugging him tremendously, for he could not bite, being muzzled. The farmer immediately understood the state of the case, and briefly mentioned the circumstance to the owner of Bruin, who, to punish the butcher for his intended theft, called out to the bear, "Hug him, Tommy!" which the bear did in real earnest; the butcher roaring most hideously the whole time. After they thought he had suffered enough, they set him free, and the butcher slunk off, glad to escape with his life: while the farmer and his guests returned to their beds.—English paper.

A Good One.—A son of the Emerald Isle lately had occasion to visit the city in his vehicle, and having arrived at his point of destination, alighted from it and proceeded to transact his business. On returning to the place where he had left his horse and wagon, he was astonished to learn from the Major that the horse had run away with it.

"Sure, an' did he break the reins?" inquired he of his informant.

"Oh, no! I believe not," was the reply.

"Well, then, how in the name of St. Patrick could he have got loose, for sure an' I tied the reins to the wagon!"

A Southern lady, who had a serious annoyance in a borrowing acquaintance, was accosted one morning by a child belonging to the latter, with

"Please, ma'am, can you lend mother a little injin?"

"No, dear," replied the lady, kindly; "tell your mother that I haven't an injin, but I can let her have a little Nigger, if that will do!"

"I wouldn't marry an Eastern man, if I had to live an old maid all my life," exclaimed a buxom country lass. "Why not?" demanded an astonished companion.

"Because every paper you pick up contains an account of the failure of the Eastern mails!"

An old lady once said that her idea of a great man was, "A man who is keener of his clothes, don't drink spirits, read the Bible without spellin' the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on a wash day to save the washin' folks from cooking."

"How sharp your toe-nails are," as Paddy said, when he caught the hornet.

"THE OLD MAN."

No expression that we are acquainted with grates so harshly upon our ears as that of the "old man," when it comes from the lips of a son speaking of his father. It is irrelevant, and shows a lack of some kind of training of the child.—The person who habitually uses the expression is either intimate with low characters, or he does not feel that respect and reverence due from a child to a parent.

In excuse it is said, 'tis but a jest, and means nothing. If so, it were better not to jest on such a subject, and use some expression that does mean something.

"Old man" is used as a term of reproach, a sort of by-word, and a bugaboo to scare had children, and in the manner used expresses a sort of contempt, or don't care.

There are several stages to be gone through before the old man is brought on. Pa, papa and father have had their day, and as the young swell lazily rolls his cigar or cud of tobacco to the other corner of his mouth, strokes his goosdown chin, he replies with a curl of the lip, to the gentleman by whom he is interrogated, "That's nobody but the old man."

Young chaps that frequent oyster-cellars, beer saloons, and fashionable wine shops, who have learned to say 'damme' with a grace, who can smoke a 'regalia' or chew 'ladies' twist, without making them sick, or walk a crack with three glasses of champagne—these are the sprigs who talk of the "old man," who don't know they're out.

We have also heard these same characters speak of their mothers as "the old woman." True, it's no heinous offence, yet it shows—and it shows as plainly as any other silly swagger—what company they keep, and the estimate they place upon their parents' love and care, for so many years.

MARRIED AND SINGLE MEN.

A contemporary very sensibly remarks that there should be some means of distinguishing single from married men. Unmarried females are known by the prefix of Miss to their names, but all men are styled Mr. How much unnecessary trouble and solicitude might be spared to the anxious mothers of marriageable girls, could they make the distinction. How very annoying to a mother and bevy of girls, after laying themselves out to please some "nice young man," to hear him accidentally allude to his wife! This subject really demands attention, and we think that the girls should suggest some plan by which these disappointments might be obviated.

We think there already exists a mode in which single men can easily be distinguished from married ones, by ladies of discernment. It is by paying a little attention to the conversation and manners of gentlemen. There is an ease and grace in the manners of married men, a sensibleness and want of fluter in their conversation, which enable them to be readily distinguished in a mixed company.

Unmarried men may be distinguished by a general "greenness," a certain frivolousness of conversation, and a peculiar fluter of deportment, that nothing but matrimony can entirely cure.

An Argument for Marriage.—Pow-ers, the sculptor, writing in a friend of what people call the folly of marrying without the means to support a family, expresses frankly his own fears when he found himself in this very position: but, he adds with characteristic candor: "To tell the truth, however, family and poverty have done more to support me than I have to support them. They have compelled me to make exertions that I hardly thought myself capable of; and often, when on the eve of despairing, they have forced me, like a coward in a corner, to fight like a hero, not for myself, but for my wife and little ones. I have now as much work to do as I can execute, unless I can find some more assistance in the marble, and I have a prospect of further commissions." The truth here expressed by the gifted sculptor, is like a similar remark we heard not long since, by a gentleman from Boston, who tried matrimony in the same way, and found afterwards that the loose change in his pocket, which he had before squandered in 'foolish notions'—young men's whim's, as he called them, was enough to support a prudent wife, who, by well-regulated economy, has proved a fortune in herself, and has saved a snug sum of money for her once careless husband. "A wife to direct a man towards a proper ambition, and to a general economy," he said, "was like timely succor at sea, to save him from destruction on a perilous voyage."

He that never changed any of his opinions, never corrected any of his mistakes in himself, will not be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others.

So quickly sometimes has the wheel turned round, that many a man has lived to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his own piety has projected.—Sterns.

A man should no more make his honesty a boast than a woman should her virtue. To speak too much of either renders them questionable.

Decorating Graves.

It is a beautiful Catholic custom, which prevails in some of our cities, but particularly in New Orleans, of decorating with flowers the graves of the dead, on what is known as All Saints' Day. The festival which called forth this custom has existed from time immemorial in the Catholic church, and it is observed with great regularity at once impressive and touching, for it cultivates fond recollections of the loved and lost, and by its death is shorn of its sharpest stings. It testifies to the living, that Forgetfulness does not always grow with the grass around the tomb, but that Memory, the dew of tears upon her flowers, shall offer a yearly garland on the coffin of the dead.

Among all thieves, he is the most execrable who endeavors to rob another of his character that he may enhance his own. This is that pest of society who is full of kind assertion, tagged with burs. "He is a good kind of a man, but every bean has its black." "Such an one is very friendly, but it is in his own way." "My neighbor N. can be very liberal, but you must catch him in the humor." He who repents not for these injuries, and does not make restitution if possible to his defrauded neighbor, will hear, when God comes to take away his soul, these words, more terrible than the knell of death, *Thou shalt not steal!*—Dr. Adam Clark, 1829.

It is a beautiful thought of Addison's, that one man often takes more pleasure in the contemplation of a fine estate than another in possession. The former derives much pleasure from the estate, without being burdened with the care of possession; the latter, burdened with the care of possession, derives little pleasure from the estate. The one finds an estate in the beauties—the other finds no beauties in the estate. The possession of enjoyment is better than the enjoyment of possession.

Homan.—Why is it that editors can never write on this theme, without going into ecstasies of eloquence? We love the girls as well as anybody, but we don't see why a man need go crazy on their account. Just see how the Syracuse Reveille man is thrown off his balance by a thought of the dear creatures: "When we see a neat pretty girl with a free, but innocent air; with cheeks which we can hardly help kissing, and with a pair of heavenly blue eyes, which seem to repose in perfect serenity beneath their silken lashes; we always wish that she were near a mud puddle, and that we had to lift her over. Go away, strawberries, you've lost your taste."

Fat Fellows.—We like fat people, good, jolly, laughing, broad-visaged, honest, fat people. We love fat women, fat boys, fat babies, fat purses, a fat list of subscribers, a fat job, and fat advertisers, fat everything. Fatness is a big sign of big health. Fat men are never treacherous. Fat women are not sharp-tongued, fat boys are not mischievous, fat babies are always good, in fine, fat people are the kindest and therefore the most popular.—Commend us to fat people.

The Hit Palpable.—A few days since a traveller stepped into a bank, and immediately after his entrance pulled off his hat, coat, and cravat. This done, he cast a look at the cashier, who was seated in a corner, "calm as a summer's morning," and with a commanding shake of the head, said, "hadn't you better be gittin' that ere water heated?" The Teller informed him that he was in the wrong "shop." "You are in a bank, sir, not a barber's shop." "Bank, eh!" ejaculated the stranger; "dang me, they told me it was a shaving shop!"

Economy Illustrated.—A man who had purchased a pair of new shoes, finding the road to be rather a rough one, he concluded to put his shoes under his arm and walk home barefooted. After awhile he "stubbed" his great toe, taking the nail off "as clear as a whistle." "How lucky!" he exclaimed, "what a tremendous lick that would have been for the shoes!"

Anti-Nuptial Edict.—In 1770, the king of Portugal issued an edict, by which widows above 50 years of age were forbidden to marry: "Because," says the edict, "experience has shown that women of that age commonly marry young men of no property, who dissipate the fortunes which such marriages put them in possession of, to the prejudice of the children and other near relations of their wives."

Outrage on Beauty.—A scoundrel at the Boston Museum, when the crowd were passing out, on Thursday evening week, deliberately cut off 3 or 4 ringlets from a young lady's neck. Hearing the click of the scissors, the young lady quickly turned round and uttered a scream, but the perpetrator of the outrage had fled.

Philip Princely, an Englishman, 104 years old, having recently obtained American citizenship, came to deposit his first vote in America, (a Whig ticket,) at Northampton, on Monday, and was deprived of the privilege from the fact that he had not been taxed!—Springfield (Mass.) Herald.

The Hebrew Benevolent Societies in New York, had their annual festival on Tuesday evening, at the Apollo Saloon—M. M. Noah presiding. Among the toasts we note the following:

Our brethren in the Holy Land: the sentinels on the ramparts; may the hour soon arrive when the banner of Judah will again float on Mount Zion.

"The fifty thousand Jewish soldiers who fought for the liberty of Hungary; may they be more successful hereafter, in the great struggle for their ancient heritage."

The following letter from Mr. Webster was read.

Boston, Nov. 9th, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: I am afraid it will not be in my power to attend the anniversary of the "Hebrew Benevolent Society," and the "German Hebrew Benevolent Society," on the 13th of the present month. I am, however, grateful for having been remembered on this occasion, and desire to present my acknowledgments and thanks to the committee.

I feel, and have ever felt, respect and sympathy for all that remain of that extraordinary people, who preserved, through the darkness and idolatry of so many centuries, the knowledge of one supreme spiritual Being, the Maker of Heaven and Earth, and the Creator of Man in his own image; and whose canonical writings comprise such productions as the books of Moses and the Decalogue, the prophecies of Isaiah, the Psalms of David, the Book of Job, and Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the Temple. The Hebrew Scriptures I regard as the fountain from which we draw all we know of the world around us, and of our own character and destiny, as intelligent, moral and responsible beings.

I wish, my dear sir, for the associated societies who have honored me with their invitation, a gratifying anniversary, and am, with respect, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

M. M. Noah, Esq., New York.

Our State.—The State of Pennsylvania, says Mr. Skinner, comprises about as many acres as the six New England States, and supports a population of less than they, by about 500,000. But Pennsylvania feeds 100,000 more horses than all those six States united. Now suppose 50,000 of these horses give place to 50,000 oxen, and then there will be 50,000 horses more than in all New England, how much beef could be raised for feeding men, on the 800,000 acres now dedicated to the feeding of the 50,000 horses, supposing three horses consume the produce annually of six acres of oats, each at 83 1/3 bushels to the acre?

A Republic.—The present military establishment of France is 503,000 men—40,000, however, were to be discharged previous to October; 40,000 more will receive an unlimited leave of absence, without pay; and previous to 1st January, 80,000 more will be reduced in the same way. In this mode the Minister of War says that, by 1st January, 1850, the peace establishment will be reduced to 360,000 men. A peace establishment of only 360,000 men for a Republic founded on the rights of the people and general suffrage! Surely France should be called the model republic.—N. O. Bulletin.

A Rail Road.—The trains on the Hudson River Rail road come from Sing Sing to New York, thirty-two miles, in one hour, and make five stops on the way. This is done daily, regularly and safely.

Emigration to Iowa.—All accounts concur in making the emigration to this new State, far greater than at any preceding period. At Peoria, Burlington, Dubuque, Keokuck, &c., wagons are crossing by hundreds, mostly from other Western States. It is estimated that from thirty thousand to fifty thousand have been added to the population within six weeks, and that by the close of navigation, the population will have increased one-fourth since the 1st of September.

It is estimated that there is liquor enough in California to allow a gallon a day to every man, woman and child for one year; and two French ships passed Valparaiso early in August, the one with 80,000, and the other 50,000 gallons of brandy.

A Good Salary.—It is stated that Mr. John Oliver Cromwell, who went to California from Baltimore, in the ship Xylon, is employed there in superintending a saw-mill, at \$175 per month and boarded.

The Right Sort of a Wife.—Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols, her husband being in ill health, is officiating as editress of the Brattleboro' Democrat. She wields the pen editorial with force, and at the same time attends to her domestic duties.

The wisest man may occasionally do a weak thing; the most honest man a wrong thing; the proudest man a mean thing; and the worst of men will sometimes do a good thing.

Good breeding formerly made a gentleman. Now, brass, a pair of manstubs, a ches and a tailor, makes one. Time works wonders.

From the N. Y. Express.

To read the local papers, one would think that in American labor there was something wrong, and that it was a crime rather than patriotism to try to make the iron we ride over, or daily use, or the clothes that keep us warm. The men who embark their hard-earned money in mills are daily denounced as monopolists or greedy robbers, and every effort is made to make them odious or unpopular. To be an American manufacturer is to be, in loco-foco parlance, a plunderer, a thief of other people's fruits of industry, a quarterer upon other people's labor. Through all the veins of such prints, there runs a bitter hostility to American labor, American work and work-men, or the employment of American capital in such works, or for such work-men. Why is this so?

This ever prominent hostility of such persons to American labor, and to the employment of that labor by American capital, reminds us of the early and later colonial history of this country, when British Governors and English Presses manifested the same sort of hostility. The great struggle of the British Government was to prevent the American colonies from making even a hot-nail, much more a yard of cloth; and there was a bitter bewailment sent to England when we of New York succeeded in making homespun, and so saved the necessity of buying it from England.

We took a walk over the appraiser's Department of our city, yesterday in the Public Stores. It was a great gratification to us to see so many signs and representations of the large commerce we had with the wide world; but when we stepped out and were met by some workmen, a friend who reminded us that winter was coming, and they would be happy if we could find for them something to do, the gratification was somewhat lessened. The rolls of patent leather we saw there, imported from France, and Germany, if they had been made by the hands of these our friends, we could not but think would have given them something to do.

The rich boxes of note paper, linen paper, &c. if they had been made in American paper mills, by American hands, would have created for our friends employ. Then the costly silks, wrought by Lyons fingers, if from our own shops, wrought by American hands, would have kept a whole army busy. As it is, our gold and silver paid for them, and another people lived upon it at our expense. The woollen department led to some reflections. There, perhaps, was the fleece of an American sheep. It had gone to England. An American corn, perhaps, had fed the British workmen who made it. The fleece and the corn, after being freighted two ways, 6,000 miles and over, paying freight, commissions, profits and insurance, had come back again to us in this form, and was before us. Boxes of false hair were under the examiner's investigation. One would think Americans could find their own false hair; but, any one thinks so, that one thinks wrong. But in short, the more we reflected upon the demand for employment out of doors, and the immense amount of that foreign employment rolled up in little masses and packages in the Custom House Departments, we could not think the loco-focos were exactly right, or that the employment of American labor was altogether wrong, and a crime.

We never can help thinking, in this business of American labor, that there is a Foreign Party in this country, and a Home Party. To define which is which, might be severe—but anybody can guess.

Suspension of Iron Business.—We learn from the Howard Gazette that Elliott & Brother, at Elkridge Landing, Md. have discharged a number of hands and suspended business in the mine banks.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The Journal of Commerce says that the funeral honors paid at New York on Thursday week to the memory of Major General Worth, Colonel Duncan, and Major Gates, formed one of the most brilliant civic and military displays ever witnessed in that city. The military were out in unusual strength to the number of near 3,000 men, while every point, square, and thoroughfare favoring a view of the imposing spectacle was thronged with masses of human beings. The public buildings on the line of the procession and many of the stores and private dwellings were suitably decked with the insignia of mourning, and the bells gave out their solemn notes, broken in upon only by the subdued peals of martial music.

The procession moved from the Park about 12 o'clock, and passed through the principal streets. Upon its return to the Park, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, and an oration delivered by Mr. John Van Buren.

The remains of the deceased officers were then conveyed to the Governor's room, in the City Hall, where they laid in state until Friday morning, when they were removed for interment. Those of Gen. Worth were interred in Greenwood Cemetery; Col. Duncan's were taken to Cornwall, his native town; and those of Col. Gates were interred on Governor's Island.

Capt. Ralph Wormley, a native of Virginia, and connected with many highly respectable families of the State, has lately been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral in the British Navy. He entered the Royal Navy at an early age, and has seen hard service—distinguishing himself on several occasions. He has been long Post-Captain, and reached his flag by seniority.

An Unlucky Gun.—A personal friend, who is acquainted with all the circumstances, has furnished the Woodstock Tenth Legion with the following details respecting a gun.

Several years ago Mr. Benjamin F. Miller, who resides near Washington, in Rappahannock county, had a favorite negro boy, whom he frequently took with him in his hunting excursions. On a certain occasion, he took his gun out to shoot birds near his father's house; the boy followed him as usual; and either forgetting or not observing the boy between whom and his master were some thick bushes, he shot the bird and killed the boy at the same time.

In November last, a man by the name of Johnson, also of that county, had baited some wild turkeys, and had concealed himself amid the limbs of a fallen pine tree, near the place, to wait their arrival. Another gentleman, named Fletcher, who had by some means possessed himself of the above gun, was hunting for turkeys in the same neighborhood, and passing near the tree under which Johnson was concealed, and attracted by a noise among the branches, catching a glimpse of Johnson's head, who had on a black fur cap, he fired, and the unhappy man fell, exclaiming, "Lord, have mercy on me!" and immediately expired.

The unlucky gun was purchased of Mr. Fletcher, by a gentleman named Curran, who resides near Flint hill, in Rappahannock county. And a few weeks ago it was again the instrument of death to a human being. Mr. Curran was hunting for turkeys, near the dwelling of his brother-in-law, Mr. George W. Compton, and coming to some thick bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing something which he supposed to be a turkey, without taking a closer observation, he fired, and horrible to tell, the unfortunate object proved to be the daughter of Mr. Compton, aged nine or ten years. She lived until the next day and expired. *Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Com.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

I understand that Mr. Calhoun will resist the admission of California as a State into the Union, with a restriction of slavery, as a part of its organic law. I do not think he will obtain the vote of all the Southern Senators in the course which he has marked out. He takes the ground that California has no right to exclude slaves, and thereby exclude slaveholders from her soil; the sovereignty over which belonged to every citizen of the U. S. and must be exercised by their representatives in Congress. He contends that the people in California have no more right to exclude slavery than Congress has.

After California shall become a State, then she may regulate her domestic policy as she pleases; but the South is bound, according to Mr. Calhoun, to resist her admission as a State, and her assumption of the right, in her present position, to form a State Government. There is no objection, as he thinks, to her forming a Provisional Government, for the security of her inhabitants; but she has no right to form a State Government, without the assent of Congress, nor to enforce any law which may be inconsistent with the rights and interests of the slaveholding portion of the Union. These, it is believed, are the opinions not only of Mr. Calhoun, but of many Southern Senators both Whig and Democratic.

In Austria, under Christian dispensation, so called, men, high and low, are strung up without ceremony, hung like dogs, and women scourged with ropes, to appease the vengeance and grace the triumphs of despotism. Their only hope of escape is by flying to the protection of Mahomedanism.

Capt. Bathany, a gallant nobleman, who is without offence, and acted as a peacemaker between the oppressors and the oppressed, attempting "to reconcile new imperial claims and old national rights," and confiding in the law and the faith of Austria, is ignominiously hung and his family driven to banishment. The act is inexplicable until the fact appears that he was worth an estate valued at several millions of dollars. The treasury of Austria is miserably poor, and in the death of the Count, the husbandman of the family, the confiscation of the estates, Austria stands self-convicted of a murder for money.

The Fowl Breeders of Yankeeedom held their convention at Boston on Thursday and Friday week. The Chronotype says:

"Such a crowing has not been heard in these quarters, as the lords of the barnyard harem get up, on being brought into a sort of amphitheatre under a great tent, with each a favorite wife or two, to look at each other and be looked at, some 3 or 600 of them. Hon. Daniel Webster has a fine pair of wild geese in the show. There were majestic crows and hens that have lately been imported from the Celestial Empire, and the island of Java."

From a return, published by the Austrian government, it appears that the Austrians took from the Hungarian armies 660,154 muskets, 2,579 pistols, 216,000 swords, 2,073 lances, and 500 pieces of cannon.

Heavy Damages.—At the term of the Superior Court, now in session at Staunton, Va., the jury in the case of Henry Edson, sen. vs. Thomas Shumate, for slander, rendered a verdict of four thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

A Gold Placer in Maine.—The Augusta Banner says a farmer ploughing in his field in Cuba, Me., struck a leaden box or chest, which was found to contain \$205,000 in doubloons. It is not known how the treasure came there.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, November 26, 1849.

The Rev. ROBERT JOHNSON has accepted the call from the Presbyterian Congregation of Gettysburg, and will probably enter upon the duties of his charge early in January.

Congress will assemble on Monday next. There is a great deal of speculation as to the organization of the House of Representatives—the parties being so nearly balanced, as to cause the result to be dependent on the very few Free Soilers there.

No less than four Editors have taken unto themselves wives within a few weeks; Our neighbor BOWLER, of the Star; COOPER, of the Valley Spirit, Chambersburg; LESCAUX, of the Harrisburg Union; and BERNARDSON, of the Harrisburg Telegraph. They are all sensible men—and understand how to render themselves comfortable.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday next is the day recommended by the Governor as a day of Thanksgiving—and we have no doubt it will be generally observed.

We are requested to state, that the Stores in Gettysburg will be closed on that day.

The Sabbath Convention announced to take place at York on Wednesday next, has been postponed until Wednesday the 5th of December.

Bank of Gettysburg.

At the election on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Institution for the following year:

George Swope, William Douglass, Geo. W. McClellan, William M. Sherry, Henry Striver, William Gardner, Jacob Young, Lewis M. Motter, Henry Wirt, Jacob Reese, William D. Himes, George Metzger, Henry Myers.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

An election was held on the 11th inst. for Officers of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, which resulted in the choice of the following persons:

President—Jacob Wirt. Directors—Jacob Young, F. E. Metzger, Philip Kohler, H. W. Emmert, Samuel Diller, Jacob Wirtz.

We were incorrectly informed last week, as to the manner in which the fire originated at Mr. Trostle's Mill. It appears that Mr. Lott, one of the millers, was inspecting the bolting of a quantity of buckwheat flour, when the dust flying about, (which is very inflammable,) flashed upon the lamp in his hand like powder, and instantly the bolting apparatus was on fire. Mr. Trostle was understood to purpose commencing rebuilding immediately.

The following list of persons who lost grain and flour by the burning of Mr. Trostle's mill, we copy from the last Star. In addition, we mention, that the loss of Mr. WELKE, who was the renter of the mill, is estimated at not less than \$2000, on which there was no insurance.

George Culp,	60 bush. Wheat.
Peter Trostle,	144 "
Abraham Spangler,	160 "
John B. M. Pherson,	130 "
Samuel Herbst,	166 "
Jacob Herbst,	111 "
Emmanuel Pitzer,	75 "
Directors of the Poor,	60 "
Joseph Mickley,	40 "
John Shank,	40 "
Ephraim Deardorff,	45 "
H. L. Baugher,	38 "
Jacob Lady,	35 "
Joseph Hartzell,	29 "
George Spangler,	27 "
Christian Shank,	25 "
S. S. Schmucker,	30 "
Wm. Fleck,	15 "
Edward Menchey,	11 "
Daniel Culp,	8 "
Samuel Pitzer, 13 bbls. Flour & 55 "	
Daniel Volley,	42 "
Abel Trostle,	27 "
John Heron,	12 "
J. H. Larew,	12 "
David Ziegler,	9 "
Jerem' Diehl,	29 "
Jno. Spangler,	27 "

Melancholy Event.

On Friday afternoon last, a young lad, aged 14 years, named SHAXARROO, residing near Littlestown, met a sudden death in a shocking manner. He was driving a horse in a small wagon, in which was a corn-sheller. The horse became frightened, and ran away; and the wheel of the wagon striking a tree, the lad was thrown out, and the corn-sheller fell upon his head, causing almost instant death.

A colored boy named Johnson, in the employ of David G. Barnitz, Esq. of York, was killed on the 15th inst. by the discharge of his gun. He was on a gunning excursion, and in taking hold of the gun to take it out of the boat, the cock caught and raised off the cap sufficiently to explode it in flying back. The contents of the load were lodged in his breast. He died in half an hour.

The Rev. J. L. Schuck, of Reading, has accepted a call from the Lutheran Congregation at Chambersburg, and will enter upon his new charge by the first of December.

The majority for Col. Raymond, for Congress, in the Wheeling (Va.) District, is 134. This is a large Whig gain—the usual Democratic majority being 1000.

Our Great Men.

It will be a sight worth seeing, next winter, says the Gospel Banner, to visit Washington, and see the five following men sitting together in their seats in the U. S. Senate—Daniel Webster, Thos. H. Benton, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Lewis Cass. Five such men in the world boast of. Probably it will be a century before such a sight can be witnessed again.

New York Election.

It is now settled definitely that the Whigs have elected the Comptroller, Secretary of State, Treasurer and State Engineer; while the Democrats have elected the judge of appeals, attorney-general, canal commissioner and prison inspector. The Legislature is equally divided, as follows:

	Senate.	Assembly.	Joint Vote.
Democrats	15	85	80
Whigs	17	63	80

The Whig Victory in Massachusetts. The Boston Atlas thus sums up the fruits of the victory achieved by the Whigs of Massachusetts on Monday week:

A Whig Governor and Lieutenant Governor. A Whig House of Representatives by at least 60 majority.

A Whig Senate, which will stand 27 Whig to 13 Opposition.

A Whig gain in the popular vote, over the Presidential vote, of 11,000.

A Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

A unanimous Whig Council.

"All this (adds the Atlas) we have accomplished without effort. Had the two opposition parties combined in all the counties, the Whig candidate for Governor would have been triumphantly elected by the people. As it is he backs only about 1200 votes of having a clear majority over both the opposing candidates. This will content us for the present. The Administration of General Taylor has been nobly sustained. The State Administration of Governor Briggs has been nobly sustained; and so long as they pursue the high minded, honest, liberal, and patriotic course which they have hitherto pursued, the intelligent voters of the old Pilgrim State will stand around them like a wall of adamant."

North Branch Canal.

The bids for the work on the North Branch Canal, at the late letting at Tunkhannock, appear to have been very numerous. We learn that upwards of three hundred bids were made, many of the bidders being among the most responsible and competent contractors in the State.

The Keystone says the engineers are now engaged in recording and calculating the bids, which will require several days, after which the contracts will be allotted, and the work will be commenced and prosecuted with vigor to completion.

One of the Results of the War.

The National Intelligencer has learned from an official source, that, "in the amount of revenue which will be requisite to meet the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1850, and the 30th of June, 1851, there will be a deficit of between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars. This deficit will not have been occasioned by any insufficiency of the current revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, but by the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the Mexican War and the late Treaty of Peace with that country."

Valuable Vessel Lost.

The large and splendid packet ship Tuscarora, belonging to the Messrs. Cope, of Philadelphia, on her voyage home from Liverpool, went ashore near Cape Hatteras, on Friday night week, having on board, beside a cargo valued at \$200,000, six hundred passengers, most of them emigrants. Hopes were entertained up to Monday, of getting the ship afloat with but little injury; but the storm of that day placed the vessel in great peril—and her entire loss is now inevitable. The passengers were all brought up to Philadelphia, in safety, on Sunday. The cost of the Tuscarora was \$100,000; it was nearly new, and the largest vessel connected with Philadelphia.

Elise L. Pugh, Esq., one of the most estimable citizens of Snow Hill, Md., was killed instantly on Monday week by the bursting of the cylinder of a threshing machine which he was superintending.

The seat of Government of Louisiana has been changed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, and all the public and State offices are to be removed to the New Capital by the 1st of December.

Ireland.

Letters from this unhappy country state, that cases of general suffering were never more severe than at present. The absent land-proprietors, (that class of Absentees who have derived their main support from Ireland, and spend little or nothing in the country) have been called together by the Government, under the pressure of events to see what could be done. The result is, after visiting their landed estates and seeing for themselves, a general surrender of the rents due, and in addition, a reduction of rent equal to 20 per cent. Quite one-eighth part of the population of Ireland are now living upon charity.

FROM AFRICA.

Arrival of the Decatur.—The United States sloop-of-war Decatur arrived at Portsmouth (N. H.) on Wednesday week from the coast of Africa. The Decatur brings intelligence from Monrovia that President Roberts has been re-elected to the station of Chief Magistrate of the Liberian republic. For Vice President there was no choice by the people, and the selection, therefore, must be made by Congress. Mr. Warner, the Secretary of State, would, it is thought, be chosen. The affairs of the republic were very prosperous. Her man-of-war schooner, carrying a neat little battery, was absent on a cruise with Gen. Lewis, the Secretary of the Treasury, who was visiting the national trading establishments along the Liberian shore, which constitute a main dependence of the republic for revenue. They have a judicious tariff, but have not yet perfected all the necessary arrangements for the collection of duties on imports.

Sentence of Rioters.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday week, Judge Parsons sentenced some 12 persons to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary convicted at the present term for participating in the late riots. Their term of imprisonment ranged from 1 to 2 years.

A Woman turned Rogue. A female of great personal attractions and bewitching address has been passing herself off at Cincinnati as the celebrated authoress, Mrs. E. B. by which means she collected about \$300 for subscriptions to a periodical which she alleged she was about to publish in Philadelphia. Finally, being suspected, she took a steamer bound for New Orleans, leaving her dupes to whistle for their money.

The Tariff Question in New Jersey.

A tariff convention, without distinction of party, was recently held in New Jersey, at which a resolution was adopted containing these words: "The tariff of 1846 has now had a fair trial, and while some of its features are unobjectionable, its operation has been very injurious to all the great manufacturing interests of the State; and the agricultural classes, in the absence of European famine, have found the uncertain foreign demand a most meagre substitute for the steady cash market at home." This is a very flattering account of the tariff of 1846 from the "without distinction of party" convention in our sister State, and either the "Democrats" of that State, or the Locofocos of this State, have most woefully misrepresented it. We should like to know which are right.

The Andalusia and her Passengers.

The York (Pa.) Gazette has a number of letters from the passengers on board the Andalusia, at San Francisco, all of which speak in the highest terms of the captain, officers and all on board—from one of which we extract the following:

"It is singularly remarkable in a voyage of this length, that the health of the ship's company was so good. Instead of losing any of our passengers, we gained one—the wife of the Rev. W. Taylor having had the happiness, on the morning of the 22d of June, to present her husband with an heir, which was very appropriately named Oceana."

Maj. Gen. Scott.

The Washington papers announce the arrival of Maj. Gen. Scott in that city. He had a most gratifying reception in Richmond, and was tendered a public dinner, which, however, he declined, having, he said, more in his mind never to accept a public dinner. He also declined a dinner offered him by the citizens of Petersburg.

Awful Calamity.

On Tuesday morning last, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the splendid mansion of Mrs. Anna Jenkins, in Providence, R. I., which was entirely destroyed in a short time, with all its valuable furniture; and we regret to learn that Mrs. Jenkins and her daughter perished in the flames! Three female servants, and three other inmates, escaped, the former by means of a lightning rod, and the others by a ladder. Mrs. Jenkins was worth, it is supposed, over a million of dollars, and was remarkably charitable. She belonged to the Society of Friends, and frequently visited Europe to attend the meetings of its members.

Tall Steeple.

A steeple has just been raised on St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, the height of which is 265 feet 9 inches, the ball being 16 feet 4 inches in circumference, and the spire above it 22 feet high, and 12 inches in diameter. The arm of the cross measures 10 feet 8 inches in length. 30 men were required to raise the spire. Seneca Palmer was the architect of the church and steeple.

Sentence for Street Preachers.

Joseph Barker, who was last week found guilty, at Pittsburg, of preaching in the streets, and using blasphemous and indecent language in his denunciation of Catholics, was sentenced by Judge Patton, on Monday, to "pay a fine of \$250 to the Commonwealth, undergo an imprisonment in the common jail of the county for and during the term of twelve calendar months, pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with."

The Lamented Col. Duncan, of the U. S. Army.

Col. Duncan, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, was a man of such perfect perfection in artillery, and to such celerity of movement, that on one occasion, when his guns were under their sheds, the horses of the light battery in the stable, and the harness hanging up, he accomplished the feat of harnessing up, moving his guns two hundred yards, forming in battery, and firing a round, in a space of a minute and a half from the time the first command was given.

Some of the New Orleans boys have been rendering night hideous by serenading a citizen who has performed the remarkable feat of marrying three wives in thirteen months.

On which the Delta remarks, that the man who can do that can stand a great many tin pans and broken horns.

Thirty-six political refugees from Germany arrived at New York on Tuesday. Among them was Karl Heinzen.

A New York Restaurateur advertises a lot of fine fresh pheasants, grouse and hares, received by the steamship from Liverpool. These are new articles of import.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. from Chagres, with \$800,000 in gold dust and 120 passengers. Her dates are to the 18th ult.

The scarcest article in California is that of wives. An emigrant now there says—

"I have been, as you know, over eight years in California, and am yet unmarried. My friend Mr. C— has lately left for Scotland, and I have given him a commission to bring me out a wife of the following description: not less than six feet, blue eyes, and Auburn hair. I am either to marry her or pay a forfeit of \$10,000. I do hope, as soon as the country is a little more settled, about 10,000 first rate girls will start for California. We have goods enough, and gold enough; now give us some wives."

Nantucket Californians.—The Nantucket Inquirer states that more than a hundred letters were received at that place by the last mail from Nantucketers in California. These letters are not so favorable as those hitherto received in regard to the prospects of the adventurers. The substance of them may be summed up in a single sentence as follows: "I am not exactly sorry that I am here, but I wouldn't advise any of my friends to come. One adventurer writes:—

"I have been to the mines and seen the elephant, and have no disposition to catch him by the tail or proboscis. Some people must have given you very erroneous accounts from the diggings. The whole country is a barren place. I suppose lumber will be high for some time to come, for I hear that a great many more fools are on their way here."

Suit for Damages.—The father of young Barnum, who was killed by the Montequious—the French Counts—at St. Louis, has instituted a suit against those persons to recover damages for the loss of his son's services, he being at the time of his death a minor. The damages are laid at \$3,000. Under the writ issued, all the property of which the Montequious were possessed on their arrival at St. Louis was seized by the Sheriff to abide the event of the suit.

The Journal des Debats states, under the date of Bremen, Oct. 18, that emigration from Germany continues to an alarming extent. In the course of the last year, over 27,000 had embarked at the port of Bremen alone, of which 8,000 had taken their departure within the last month, and nearly all of them to the U. S. States of America.

A person who undertakes to raise his self by scandalizing others, might as well sit down on a wheelbarrow and undertake to wheel himself.

Miss Mary Hughes, a young and beautiful girl, aged 17 years, of Ritchietown, near Wheeling, committed suicide on Friday last, by leaping from the Bridgeport bridge. While returning with one of her young companions from Bridgeport, and when about midway on the bridge, she remarked, "I am going to the bottom of that river," and immediately removed her bonnet and shawl and raised herself on the railing. Her companion caught hold of her, but before she could be prevented, the fatal leap was taken, and she sunk to her long last sleep. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

One by one, the ladies are assuming all the earnings of gentlemen. Besides standing collars and black silk cravats, they now wear dresses fitted close to the neck and opening in the breast, like a military coat, to expose a "dickie" with ruffles, or plaits with gold studs. By and by we shall not know our sisters from our brothers.

A woman turned Rogue.

A female of great personal attractions and bewitching address has been passing herself off at Cincinnati as the celebrated authoress, Mrs. E. B. by which means she collected about \$300 for subscriptions to a periodical which she alleged she was about to publish in Philadelphia. Finally, being suspected, she took a steamer bound for New Orleans, leaving her dupes to whistle for their money.

VENDERS OF
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

THE undersigned, Treasurer of the County of Adams, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, publishes the following list of Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise within the said County, as classified and returned to him by the Mercantile Appraiser of the County—designating those who have taken out License, and those who have not, for one year from the 1st of May, 1849.

Retailers who have taken out License.

NAME.	RENT.
9. Samuel Fahnestock,	\$25 00
12. George Arnold,	12 50
12. Abraham Arnold,	12 50
12. David Middlecott,	10 00
12. Cobean & King,	7 00
12. John M. Stevenson,	7 00
12. Marcus Samson,	7 00
12. David Ziegler,	(liquors) 15 00
12. Henry Sell,	10 00
12. Samuel H. Buehler,	7 00
12. Keller Kurze,	7 00
12. J. L. Schick,	7 00
12. John Weikert,	7 00
12. B. W. Reiley,	7 00
12. Abraham King,	7 00
12. Jesse Houck,	10 50
12. John Burkholder,	7 00
12. John M. Knight,	7 00
12. Abel T. Wright,	7 00
12. Peter Hulick,	7 00
12. George Minnigh,	7 00
12. Jacob Hollinger,	7 00
12. Jacob S. Hildebrand,	10 50
12. Charles Spangler,	7 00
12. John Aulabaugh,	7 00
12. Wm. Wolf,	10 50
12. John Healy,	10 50
12. Francis Hildebrand,	7 00
12. Abraham Scott,	7 00
12. Thomas J. Cooper,	7 00
12. Philip Hann,	7 00
12. Stick & Witmore,	10 50
12. Becher & Hoover,	10 50
12. Jacob Brinkerhoff,	10 00
12. John Nunnemaker,	7 00
12. J. Riddlemaker & Co.,	7 00
12. Wm. & B. Gardner,	15 75
12. Holtzinger & Ferree,	15 00
12. Jacob A. Myers,	7 00
12. Jacob Martin,	15 00
12. Lilly & Reiley,	15 00
12. Sylvester Fink,	10 50
12. John Clink,	7 00
12. Wm. Bittinger,	10 50
12. Eichelberger & Hollinger,	10 50
12. Miller and Currens,	10 00
12. John Sheely,	10 50
12. David M. White,	7 00
12. Jacob Aulabaugh, Jr.,	10 50
12. Henry B. Smith,	7 00
12. John Busby, sen.,	7 00
12. Henry Shriver,	15 00
12. Sneeringer & Renshaw,	15 00
12. Geo. Myers & Son,	15 00
12. W. C. Stallsmith & Co.,	7 00
12. Edward C. Bishop,	7 00
12. Ephraim Harner,	10 50
12. Peter Long,	10 50
12. Jesse Cline,	7 00

NEW STORES.

12. Knones & Galbreath,	7 00
12. J. B. Wrightson,	7 00
12. B. & D. K. Snyder,	7 00
12. John Spangler,	7 00
12. P. Rosenstock,	7 00
12. John Fahnestock, (8 months),	4 67
12. A. B. Kurtz, (7 1/2 months),	4 37

Those who have not taken out License.

12. George Little,	7 00
12. David Shull,	7 00
12. Ambrose M. Farland,	7 00
12. Edward Staley, (liquors),	10 50
12. John Boyer,	7 00
12. Samuel Faber, Jr.,	7 00
12. David Dietrick,	7 00
12. John Rupp,	7 00
12. Jacob Lower,	7 00
12. Peter Mickle,	10 50
12. George W. Heagy,	7 00
12. C. T. Weagley,	7 00
12. Wm. Kettlewell,	7 00
12. David Newcomer,	10 50
12. John Busby, Jr.,	10 50

Those who have not lifted their Licenses,

are requested to do so promptly, and save costs.

R. G. HARPER,
Treasurer of Adams County.

Treasurer's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1849.

DISTILLERS, & VENDERS

OF PATENT MEDICINES.

THE following list of Distillers and Venders of Patent Medicines within the county of Adams, as returned to the Treasurer of said County by the Mercantile Appraiser, is published in accordance with law, designating those who have taken out License, and those who have not, until the 1st of April next.

Distillers who have taken out License.

NAME.	RENT.
12. George L. Schriver,	\$5 00
12. David Rhodes,	5 00
12. Wm. S. Jenkins,	5 00
12. Henry Wolf,	5 00

Those who have not taken out License.

12. John Kindig,	5 00
12. Samuel Hoke,	5 00
12. John Bardt,	5 00
12. Michael Unger,	5 00
12. John Hostetter,	5 00
12. James M. Divitt,	5 00
12. Nicholas Busley,	5 00
12. Charles M. Kendrick,	5 00

Venders of Patent Medicines who have taken out License.

3. E. T. Miller,	\$10 00
3. Joseph Miller,	10 00
3. Samuel H. Buehler,	5 00
3. S. S. Forney,	5 00

Those Distillers who have not lifted their Licenses,

are reminded that by the 33d section of the act of 10th April last, they are liable to indictment and fine for carrying on a Distillery without License. They are requested to attend to the same promptly.

R. G. HARPER,
Treasurer of Adams County.

Treasurer's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1849.

NEW YORK DRY GOOD STORE.

LORD, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 208, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THEY have now on hand, just received direct from the manufacturers, a full assortment of

SILKS, CASHMERES, MERINOES, DE LAINES, SHAWLS, &c. &c.

The colors and designs being of their own selecting, and entirely theirs.

Linens, Hosiery, Haberdashery, and all the different makes of Domestic Goods, constantly on hand, wholesale and retail.

L. T. & Co. never deviate from first price.

They are daily receiving goods from the New York Auctions.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.

Fancy Furs, Muffs, Boas & Tippets.

David H. Solis,
(Successor to Solis, Brothers.)

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
of every description of

FURS.

HAVING just returned from Europe, with a select stock of FURS, is now manufacturing them in a very superior style, and trimming them in the most elegant manner, and would invite the attention of MERCHANTS and OTHERS, to his superior and extensive assortment, which, as he MANUFACTURES as well as IMPORTS, he is enabled to offer at such prices as few houses in the United States can compete with.

DAVID H. SOLIS,
85 Arch (Mulberry) Street, 6 doors below 3d St.

Or Next to London & Co's Family Medicine Store.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.

Store always closed on Saturdays.

* The highest Cash price paid for shipping Furs.

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys, &c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(Extract from the London Medical Journal.)

"C. J. B. Williams, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health."

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved."

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

"As we have made arrangements to procure the Cod Liver Oil, pure from head quarters, it can now be had chemically pure by the single bottle, or in boxes of one dozen each."

Its wonderful efficacy has induced numerous spurious imitations. As its success depends entirely upon its purity, too much care cannot be used in procuring it genuine.

Every bottle having on it our written signature may be depended upon as genuine.

Pamphlets containing an analysis of the Oil, with notices of it from Medical Journals, will be sent to those who address us free of postage.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
100 North Third Street, Philadelphia

Oct. 8. 6m

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our large and splendid assortment of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

IS FACT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

We would invite any person visiting the city to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China and the cheapest the world produces.

Very respectfully,
TYNDAL & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

1y

Mallister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

MALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into public favor; it may be said, truly, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with perfect safety. IT MOTHERS and NURSES know its value, in cases of Scalds or Sore Breasts, it would always apply it. In such cases, it is used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using MALLISTER'S Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetters, Chilblains, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Discharge of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Stuffed or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Feet, &c., &c.

This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James MALLISTER is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES MALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 28 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS.—S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbotstown; Miller & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

June 18. 1y

J. M. STEVENSON has just received a

lot of Country STOCKING YARN.

Long Leg, superior quality, which will be sold low for Cash and sec.

Oct. 29.

ELECTION.

Bank of Gettysburg,
Oct. 8, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday the 19th day of November next.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Oct. 8. 1d

REMOVAL.

DOCTORS GILBERT & HUBER have removed their Office, and Dr. HUBER his residence, to the house lately occupied by H. J. Schmeider, Esq., opposite the Post-office.

Oct. 8.

BRANT'S INDIAN

PULMONARY BALM.

This Balm without the least shadow of doubt, is the most strongly developed and most effective and durable Balm, which ever was used for curing any other disease, and which was so utterly neglected, that two hundred persons were prevented by physicians and druggists, to be actually cured.

This Balm is a VALUABLE compound, which never fails to cure any person who is afflicted with any of the following diseases, to wit: PULMONARY AND ASTHMA, and such other diseases as are essentially necessary to cure all Coughs, and every other kind of Lung Disease, which is caused by physicians and others, and is really considered to be, without the least doubt,

Pulmonary Consumption.

This Balm is a VALUABLE compound, which never fails to cure any person who is afflicted with any of the following diseases, to wit: PULMONARY AND ASTHMA, and such other diseases as are essentially necessary to cure all Coughs, and every other kind of Lung Disease, which is caused by physicians and others, and is really considered to be, without the least doubt,

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Pulmonary Consumption

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.

A dreadful steamboat explosion took place here last evening, which, from its disastrous consequences, has cast a melancholy gloom over our city.

While the capacious steamer Louisiana, bound for St. Louis, was about starting from her wharf, just as the wheels began to move, both her immense boilers exploded with a fearful and terrible noise, shattering the boat almost to atoms. The steamers Storm and Boston were lying alongside of her at the time, both of which were also greatly damaged by the concussion. The Louisiana was crowded with passengers, as well as the steamers Storm and Boston, which had just arrived.

At the time I write this despatch hundreds of people are around the scene of destruction, and already 50 dead bodies have been taken from the wreck. It is supposed that 160 lives, if not more, have been lost by this fearful calamity, besides many badly and others mortally wounded. The levee is now literally strewn with the dead and dying, and legs, arms, heads, and other parts of the human body are scattered in every direction. It is truly a heart-rending scene, and it is impossible at this time to ascertain all the lives lost, the number of wounded, or their names. I shall send you further particulars as soon as ascertained.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.

Captain Kennon, of steamer Louisiana, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$8,000. The explosion is attributed to carelessness. A searching investigation is to take place.

Many more dead bodies have been found, and it is now believed that not less than 200 persons have been killed.—Many, besides, have been badly wounded, some of them mortally. The sufferers are mostly newly arrived immigrants. The flags of the shipping are all at half-mast. The whole city is mourning this dreadful calamity.

Xenia, (Ohio), Nov. 14.—The locomotive, tender, and baggage cars, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, were thrown off the track near Bellefontaine, and precipitated down the embankment, a depth of 20 or 30 feet. 4 or 5 persons have been so badly injured that they are not expected to survive. The damages to property are estimated at \$5000.

Serious Stage Accident.—The Baltimore Patriot contains the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of that city, dated at Pittsburgh on Sunday week:

"Supposing that you would hear of a dreadful accident that occurred on the road yesterday morning, I avail myself of the first leisure to inform you that by the mercy of God we have come so far on our journey in safety and health.—The stage following the one we were in fell over a precipice so steep that it was impossible for any one to walk either up or down it, and variously estimated at from 100 to 150 or 200 feet deep, with a rapid river, (the Youghiogheny) flowing at its base. Providentially the coach was caught by a tree some fifty or sixty feet from the top; otherwise, I think, all the passengers must have been killed.

"When we reached them, by scrambling down on our hands and knees from bush to bush, we found seven of the passengers able to help themselves, but all more or less bruised and cut; and after much difficulty we succeeded in getting them up to the road, when we were informed that there were still two passengers missing. One, quite an old man, a Mr. Clarke, of Cincinnati, was found in the coach totally helpless; and it was as much as eight or ten men could do to get him up the bank, owing to its steepness. We carried him to a tavern, which was fortunately not more than a quarter of a mile off. I could not tell how he was injured, but it seemed the general impression that he could not live. The other man, whose name I did not learn, was found, (during my absence from the scene,) I was told, some fifty feet below the coach, insensible and scarcely alive. Thus, probably, two persons have lost their lives, owing to nothing in the world but the gross carelessness of the driver."

Private Accounts from California.—The N. York Express gives the purport of a conversation with a gentleman from Worcester, Mass., who arrived in the Empire City steamer. He presents a melancholy picture of California, and predicts that the next steamer will bring intelligence of a general smash-up there. Property, he says, is tumbling down, wages are reduced, and hundreds of persons are begging for chances to work their passage home in the steamers, guaranteeing, at the same time, to pay their passage after their arrival here. This gentleman also reports that miners returning to the mines from San Francisco, have ceased to bring gold, and now bring instead, sore heads, sore legs, and ruined constitutions. According to this account, many persons have perished at the mines and upon the road for lack of food and raiment. And he adds, that what makes affairs still worse, is that speculators in California are doing their best to send favorable accounts, in order to get out of the scrape themselves, by putting their burdens upon the shoulders of new adventurers.

In the District Court of Pittsburgh, a trial for breach of the marriage promise resulted on Saturday week in a verdict of \$1000 for the fair plaintiff.

California Gold.—The Pennsylvania states that \$3,730,000 of California gold had been received at the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, up to Saturday week.

Mob Quelled by Prayer.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette relates the following circumstances, as received from the late sheriff of that county, Mr. Forsyth:

Some time in the course of the past year, he, Mr. Forsyth, was called upon to exercise his authority for the suppression of a large disorderly meeting, somewhere in the suburbs of the city. At the time of his arrival on the ground there was every manifestation of an immediate and violent outbreak, and while he was deliberating about his duty in the premises, he was approached by the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, who acted so conspicuous a part in the late trials in our court, with a request that he would let him try the efficacy of prayer on the excited passions of the throng.

The sheriff replied that he doubted much the success of the expedient, but he was willing to make the experiment. Mr. Kirkland immediately assumed a station, a little elevated above the multitude, and poured forth, apparently from the fullness of a Christian spirit, a prayer most appropriate to the occasion. Immediately after he commenced, those around him became calm, some of them very reverently took off their hats, and when, at the conclusion, he raised his hands and in the most solemn manner pronounced the benediction with which congregations are usually dismissed, the mob dispersed as quietly as a congregation retiring from Church, leaving the sheriff no farther necessity for the exercise of his authority.

At the sale in Boston of the poultry recently exhibited at the "Fowl Fair" of that city, some of the specimens brought enormous prices. "Shanghaes" and "Dorkings" brought ten dollars per pair, while the ordinary descriptions of fowls ranged from six to eighteen dollars per pair. Fancy partridges were sold at fifteen dollars each, and geese at five dollars each.

A snake hunt of rather a novel description, took place lately in Clermont co., Ohio. 1000 persons participated in it, and it occupied three days, the whole of which was a continued scene of revelling and festivity; and what is most singular, some of the hunters found snakes in their hats.

Of 2,000 letters received lately from California, 1500 were directed to females. The husband writes to his wife, the brother to his sister or to his mother or his friend.

Where'er they roam, whatever realms they see— Their hearts untravelled, fondly turn to—she.

A hog has been raised on League Island, a few miles from Philadelphia, which is upwards of 1000 pounds weight. The animal is only 19 months old, and for 8 months has not been able to see, his eyes being completely covered with fat.

Burying a Woman with Military Honors.—The Mexicans have such a martial spirit that they even bury women with military honors. The wife of Gen. Hernandez, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, having died, her remains were escorted to the cemetery by a company of the Guardia Nacional and one of artillery, with all the great men of the city in the funeral cortege, guns, as the procession moved, firing from the Castle and Forts of Concepcion and Santiago.

A fond couple who got divorced in Brooklyn the other day—the husband having become a base inebriate—grew almost distracted at their separation. He reformed, and, courting his wife over again, they were re-married last Sunday in New York!

One of the French National Guard, who was supposed to have died from indigestion, produced by drunkenness, was recently buried in the department of the Mayenne. He was buried with military honors, and, on the firing of the last volley, a groan was heard to proceed from the coffin, which was instantly taken up and opened, when the supposed dead man rose up, and, on examination, it was found that the sergeant had negligently loaded his piece with ball cartridge; the ball had passed through the thigh of the man, and thus prevented his premature interment. The resuscitated man, who was soon cured of his wound, has evinced his gratitude by commencing an action against the sergeant, to recover damages for the injury.

Heavy Damages.—D. B. Campbell, of West Stockbridge, (Conn.) who with his wife was hurt some three years since by an accident on the Housatonic railroad, has obtained a verdict of \$7,000 damages against the said company. A motion has been made for a new trial.

On Wednesday evening obstructions were placed on the Connecticut River Railroad in seven different places, but no damage took place, as the Locomotive cut the first, a damaged sleeper, in two, and then a lookout was kept. A reward is offered for the detection of the offender.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnett, a lady of Chester county, (Pa.) recently died at Guthrieville, in this State, at the advanced age of one hundred and eleven years. She retained her mental faculties to the last.

Refugees in Egypt.—Alexandria, Egypt, has of late been crowded with military refugees, flying from the scenes of the abortive revolutions in Europe. They are in a destitute condition, and the Moors are much alarmed lest they should make use of the arms they possess to obtain subsistence.

Col. Webb, of the N. York Courier, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Austria: James W. Power, of Pa. (Canal Commissioner) to Naples; and N. Steele, of Balt., to Venezuela.

Mr. BART, of the Littlestown "Visitor," has rented the establishment to another Editor, who is not yet announced.

A fire occurred at Vandalia, Ill. a few days ago, and a stable of 40 horses burned!

A dreadful case of Hydrophobia occurred in Philadelphia on Saturday week. The victim was a young man about 25 years old named Henry Batchelor, who was bitten by his own dog about a month since. On Wednesday he complained of a difficulty in swallowing, and continued to grow worse until he died. Every symptom of hydrophobia was exhibited, and the unfortunate sufferer, sensible to the last moment, entreated his attendants not to come near lest he should bite them. He endeavored to persuade physicians to shorten his sufferings by bleeding him to death. This is the second case of this disease which has occurred in Philadelphia within a few weeks.

Terrible Catastrophe.—On Saturday morning a dreadful accident plunged a whole family into mourning and the deepest distress. A fine little boy, the only son of Mr. Geo. H. Dubois, living in Burgundy street, in carrying an earthen pitcher from one house to another—the family was removing—fell on the pavement, when, the fragile vessel breaking, one fragment came across his outstretched neck, and severed the carotid artery. He bled to death on the spot. The bereaved parents' anguish may be imagined, it cannot be described. Such an event is calculated to inspire us all with a melancholy feeling of the frail tenure which we have of life.—New Orleans Pic.

Something to Boot.—A single establishment in Connecticut, manufactures about \$500,000 worth of peg boots and shoes per annum, and the State of Massachusetts manufactures the same article annually to the amount of \$18,000,000.

A wealthy Israelite in New York city, lately received Christian baptism.

Baltimore Price Current.	
Flour, -	4 87 to 4 94
Wheat, -	1 03 to 1 06
Rye, -	58 to 65
Corn, -	55 to 60
Oats, -	30 to 33
Beef Cattle, -	4 00 to 5 75

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. P. Scheurer, Mr. PETER DIEHL, (son of Mr. George Diehl), of this county, to Miss MAGDALENE, daughter of Mr. John Porry, of York county.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. C. Witmer, Mr. ABRAHAM ZIEGLER, of Berwick township, to Miss MARIA HALE, of York county.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. WILLIAM H. HARNER, to Miss ELIZABETH HERNST, both of Cumberland township.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. MOSES MEYERS, to Miss ROSANNA LEDER, both of this county.

On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL THOMAS, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN MYERS, both of this county.

In Fairfield, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. D. D. Clarke, Mr. ROBERT R. BLTUE, to Miss SARAH D. HEADY.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. L. Stanley, THOMAS E. GARYN, Esq., of Evansville, Ia., (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss CORNELIA M. MORRIS, of Penn Yan, N. Y.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. JOHN MYERS, to Miss MALINDA LECHONE, both of York county.

On the 22d inst., by the same, Mr. JEREMIAH OULDER, to Miss SARAH BLOCHER, both of Cumberland township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. VALENTINE BRANER, of Menallen township, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. Peter Eyster, of Arentsville.

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LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday the 22d of December next, the Real Estate of JOHN ECKENRODE, sen. late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, consisting of a

TRACT OF LAND, situate in said township, adjoining lands of David Deatrick, heirs of George Wolford, deceased, and others, containing

15 Acres, more or less.

The improvements are a two story Log Dwelling House,

Frame Weather-boarded STABLE, a spring near the house, and a Young ORCHARD. There is a portion of the land in good Meadow. The public road from Comfort's Tavern to the Baltimore Turnpike at White Run Bridge, passes by said Lot.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.—Attendance given and terms made known by HENRY ECKENRODE, Adm'r. By the Court—H. DEXWINTER, Clerk.

Nov. 26. 15

FOR RENT, A SMALL FARM, situate in Germany township.

GEORGE ARNOLD. Nov. 26. 15

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Thursday the 27th day of December next, viz:

The first and final account of Abraham Fisher, Guardian of his minor children Susanna Maria Fisher, (now Weaver), Juliana Elizabeth Fisher, (now Wilkeson), Samuel Fisher, Abraham Fisher, Isaac Fisher, and Catharine Fisher, (now Snyder).

The first account of David Wertz, Administrator of the estate of George Wertz, deceased.

The first account of Robert B. Taylor, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of George Taylor, sen., deceased.

The first account of George Kepler, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Kuntz, deceased.

The fourth and final account of William Albright, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Eyster, deceased.

The first account of Jesse Waltman, Administrator of the estate of Eve Eyster, deceased.

The first account of John Pfantz, Executor of the last will and testament of Rev. David Pfantz, deceased.

The first account of Frederick S. Bowers and Abraham Bowers, Administrators of the estate of Daniel Bowers, deceased.

The first and final account of Hugh Denwidie, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Black, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, REGISTER. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 26, 1849. 15

TO THE AFFLICTED!—To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to America, the Liver complaint, the proprietors of Dr. Lane's Liver Pills are happy to offer this remedy, as at once complete and safe. It has been tried often in all parts of the country; it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians, and always with triumphant success. In offering these Pills to the public, the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate human suffering, and offer a remedy for one of the most terrible diseases, which shall be within the easy reach of all.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg; GALBRAITH & KNOX, Arentsville; JOHN MCKNIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HOLTINGER, Heidlersburg; HOLTINGER & FERRER, York Springs; JACOB AULBAUGH, Hampton; J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin; H. SHRYVER, Littlestown. Nov. 26. 15

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. L. Stanley, THOMAS E. GARYN, Esq., of Evansville, Ia., (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss CORNELIA M. MORRIS, of Penn Yan, N. Y.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. JOHN MYERS, to Miss MALINDA LECHONE, both of York county.

On the 22d inst., by the same, Mr. JEREMIAH OULDER, to Miss SARAH BLOCHER, both of Cumberland township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. VALENTINE BRANER, of Menallen township, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. Peter Eyster, of Arentsville.

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FARM FOR RENT.

WILL be offered for Rent, at Public Outcry, on the premises,

On Wednesday the 5th of December next, at 1 o'clock, p. m.,

A FARM, late the property of VALENTINE FICKES, deceased, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, about two miles north of New Oxford, adjoining lands of John Lynch, David March, heirs of Henry Wiest, deceased, and others, containing

132 Acres, more or less.

The improvements are a one-and-a-half-story

LOG HOUSE, Double LOG BARN, Corn Crib, and other necessary outbuildings; a good Apple Orchard, with a variety of other Fruit Trees.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1850. THE HEIRS. Nov. 19. 15

STRAY HEIFER. CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the South Mountain, on the 1st of October, a Stray

HEIFER, of a white and brown color, about two years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, and take her away. DAVID NEWMAN. Franklin township, Nov. 19. 15

TAILORING. AT THE OLD STAND, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to Cut & Make

all Garments, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. The Cutting done as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

The Fall and Winter Fashions have just been received from the City. E. & R. MARTIN. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work. Oct. 22. 15

WANTED, immediately—A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR. Also, an APPRENTICE to learn the Tailoring business—one from the country would be preferred. E. & R. MARTIN. Oct. 22. 15

THE TWO EXTREMES PROVIDED FOR!

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

William W. Paxton

HAS commenced the BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS, with HATS & CAPS, and has now on hand a large and complete assortment of

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, of every description, suitable for men, women and children, which he will sell at low prices for good pay. Call and examine the stock of Goods.

It is not necessary to describe minutely, for—Remember that every article which can make the head and feet comfortable and handsome, in all seasons of the year, can be had at his Store, two doors below the Post-office.

Very superior New York & Philadelphia Silk and Beaver HATS constantly on hand. Gettysburg, Oct. 15. 15

SILKS. NOW opening, a splendid assortment of those rich CHANGEABLE SILKS, Chameleon Silks, Chameleon Stripe Amure, Satin Du Chene, besides a great variety of BLACK SILKS, which will be sold 20 per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in town. A. B. KURTZ. Oct. 22. 15

NOTICE. Estate of John Hartzell, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN HARTZELL, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEO. J. HARTZELL, Adm'r. Nov. 5. 15

LAST NOTICE. THE subscriber hereby notifies those who know themselves to be indebted to him over a year, that he is much in need of money, and respectfully requests such to make payment as soon as possible. T. WARREN. Oct. 1. 15

SHAWLS. JUST RECEIVED and now opening a large lot of Long and Square SHAWLS, Turkey do., which will be sold lower than they have ever been offered in the country. Ladies, call soon at KURTZ'S, and examine for yourselves, and secure, ere too late, one of the handsomest and most graceful articles that so richly enhance the costume. Oct. 22. 15

FOR RENT, THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, in West York street, Gettysburg, at present in the occupancy of DAVID HEAG. For terms, apply to the subscriber, residing in Hanover. SAMUEL GUTELIUS. Oct. 8. 15

REMOVAL. DOCTORS GILBERT & HUBER have removed their Office, and Dr. Huber his residence, to the house lately occupied by H. J. Schreiner, Esq., opposite the Post-office. Oct. 8. 15

AT PUBLIC SALE, I WILL OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, On Thursday the 6th day of December, 1849, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, the

MANSION HOUSE & TANNERY of the late ISAAC McCORD, situate in the Borough of Millerstown, Perry county, Pa.—On the lot is erected a two story

STONE HOUSE, Kitchen, Wood-house, Smoke-house, and other Out-houses. Also, on the same lot is erected

A TANNERY, consisting of 32 Lay-away Vats, fourteen of which are under roof, 4 Handlers, 1 Bate, 2 Limes and 1 pool under roof, 4 Leeches, Hide Mill under roof, a Frame Shop, 21 by 90 feet two stories high, finishing room and dry loft on second floor; Bark house and Bark mill to grind above, and bark room below; Stable, Carriage house, &c., and a never-failing well of good water convenient.

Also—Lot No. 45, according to the plot of said town, having thereon erected a large and commodious

FRAME HOUSE, calculated for a Store and Dwelling House, with Warehouse attached, Stable, and all necessary Out-houses.

Also—Lot No. 118, according to the plot of said town, on which is erected a TWO-STORY

FRAME HOUSE, and Stable. The above Lots will be sold separate or together, as may best suit purchasers.

Persons wishing to view said properties, can do so

TRICKS OF QUACKS.

LET EVERYBODY READ THIS CAREFULLY
a Sarsaparilla for sale in the different towns of
Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as
SARSAPARILLA, and all that. This Town-
doctor and never was; but was formerly a poor
roadside, paralytic, and the like—very unassuming
person for the purpose of gaining credit for
his. He says "he has attended two medicines
and practiced for fifteen years!" Now he
never practiced medicine a day in his life! S
wicked misrepresentation looks bad to the char-
acter of the man. I wish most sincerely, he
made those statements of himself or of the
men learn to be honest and truthful in all their
and intercourse with their fellow men. He
the Rufus Clapp to assist him in manufacturing
ture, stating the large sums he would make
decisions to embark in the business. These
been insulting and abusive me in all possible
order to improve the public with the benefit
Doctor's Sarsaparilla was not the genuine, or
sarsaparilla made from the *Old Doctor's Recipe*.
This S. P. Townsend says I have sold the use of
for 87 a week. I will give him \$500 if he will
one single solitary proof of them. His son,
Thompson, Skillman & Co. are nothing but
of falsehoods, simply made to deceive the
keep the truth down in regard to his *sarsapa-
ring compound*. This is to censure the pub-
chase mine but Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S
having on the Old Doctor's medicine, his *sig-
of Arms*, and his signature across the *Coat of
Principal Office, 102 Nassau-street, N. Y.*
JACOB TOW

Old Dr. Jacob Town

**THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF
GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPILLA**

Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has lived in the United States for more than 50 years. He is the **ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE GENUINE, ORIGINAL SARSAPILLA**. His "Sarsapilla" being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which it has been kept out of market, and the sales therefore have been small. He has, however, been so successful in his efforts, that it has reached the ears of many, nevertheless, persons who had been healed of some diseases of the blood, proclaimed its wonderful

HEALING POWER.

This GRAND and UNEQUALLED PREPARATION is made from the purest Sarsaparilla, and is sold throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration, and is, therefore, a permanent remedy.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves and never changes but for the better, because it is a scientific process, known only to those of the highest knowledge in Chemistry, and the latest of the art have all been brought into the manufacture of the Old Dr. Sarsaparilla. Sarsapilla root, it is well known to medical men, has many dangerous properties, and its effects are inert or useless and others, which if not properly taken, produce fermentation and is injurious to the system. Some of the pure Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely lose their medicinal properties, and are destroyed by a scientific process, known only to those of the highest knowledge. Moreover, these volatile Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely lose their medicinal properties, and are destroyed by a scientific process, known only to those of the highest knowledge.

Any person can boil or stew the root till it is colored light, which is more from the color in the root than from any thing else, they call this "sarsapilla" or "sarsapilla" water, and when it is taken it is "sarsapilla" water, and when it is taken it is "sarsapilla" water. But such is not the art, to be known as the

GENUINE OLD DR JACOB
SEND'S SARSAPARILLA
This is so prepared that all the most precious

[illegible]

because of one GRAND FACT, that the
PALE of DEGRADATION and
NEVER SPOOLS

while the other DOFS slurring, fermenting
the bottles containing it into fragments
and liquid exploding, and pouring out
the horrible, black, and poisonous gas
What! put acid there? What! put acid
acid? What a soul! Myself, my acid!
I know that when I soul lives in our stomach
chief it produces a flame in the arthurs,
the chief of the liver, and the chief of the
corruption of the blood! What is scrofula
humor in the body? What is scrofula
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SOURING-FERMENTING ACIDS COMBINATION
S. P. TOWNSEND,
JACOB L. WISE & CO. NEW YORK

[illegible]

From the N. Y. Express.

To read the loco-foco papers, one would think that in American labor there was something wrong, and that it was a crime rather than patriotism to try to make the iron we ride over, or daily use, or the clothes that keep us warm. The men who embark their hard-earned money in mills are daily denounced as monopolists or quasi robbers, and every effort is made to make them odious or unpopular. To be an American manufacturer is to be, in loco-foco parlance, a plunderer, a thief of other people's fruits of industry, a quatter upon other people's labor. Through all the veins of such prints, there runs a bitter hostility to American labor, American work and work-men, or the employment of American capital in such works, or for such work-men. Why is this so?

This ever prominent hostility of such persons to American labor, and to the employment of that labor by American capital, reminds us of the early and later colonial history of this country, when British Governors and English Presses manifested the same sort of hostility. The great struggle of the British Governors was to prevent the American colonies from making even a hob-nail, much more a yard of cloth; and there was a bitter bewailment sent to England when we of New York succeeded in making homespun, and so saved the necessity of buying it from England.

We took a walk over the appraiser's Department of our city, yesterday, in the Public Stores. It was a great gratification to us to see so many signs and representations of the large commerce we had with the wide world; but when we stepped out and were met by some working-men friends, who reminded us that winter was coming, and they would be happy if we could find for them something to do, the gratification was somewhat lessened. The rolls of patent leather we saw there, imported from France and Germany, if they had been made by the hands of these our friends, we could not but think would have given them something to do. The rich boxes of note paper, fancy paper, &c. if they had been made in American paper mills, by American hands, would have created for our friends employ. Then the costly silks, wrought by Lyons fingers, if from our own shops, wrought by American hands, would have kept a whole army busy. As it is, our gold and silver paid for them, and another people lived upon it at our expense. The woollen department led to some reflections. There, perhaps, was the fleece of an American sheep. It had gone to England. American corn, perhaps, had fed the British workmen who made it. The fleece and the corn, after being freighted two ways, 6,000 miles and over, paying freight, commissions, profits and insurance, had come back again to us in this form, and was before us. Boxes of false hair were under the examiner's investigation. One would think Americans could find their own false hair; but if any one thinks so, that one thinks wrong. But in short the more we reflected upon the demand for employment out of doors, and the immense amount of that foreign employment rolled up in little masses and packages in the Custom House Departments, we could not think the loco-focos were exactly right, or that the employment of American labor was altogether wrong, and a crime.

We never can help thinking, in this business of American labor, that there is a Foreign Party in this country, and a Home Party. To define which is which, might be severe—but anybody can guess.

Suspension of Iron Business.—We learn from the Howard Gazette that Elliott & Brother, at Elkridge Landing, Md. have discharged a number of hands and suspended business in the mine banks.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The Journal of Commerce says that the funeral honors paid at New York on Thursday week to the memory of Major General Worth, Colonel Duncan, and Major Gates, formed one of the most brilliant civic and military displays ever witnessed in that city. The military were out in unusual strength to the number of near 3000 men, while every point, square, and thoroughfare favoring a view of the imposing spectacle was thronged with masses of human beings. The public buildings on the line of the procession and many of the stores and private dwellings were suitably decked with the insignia of mourning, and the bells gave out their solemn notes, broken in upon only by the subdued peals of martial music.

The Procession moved from the Park about 12 o'clock, and passed through the principal streets. Upon its return to the Park, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, and an oration delivered by Mr. John Van Buren.

The remains of the deceased officers were then conveyed to the Governor's room, in the City Hall, where they lay in state until Friday morning, when they were removed for interment. Those of Gen. Worth were interred in Greenwood Cemetery; Col. Duncan's were taken to Cornwall, his native town; and those of Col. Gates were interred on Governor's Island.

Capt. Ralph Wormley, a native of Virginia, and connected with many highly respectable families of the State, has lately been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral in the British Navy. He entered the Royal Navy at an early age, and has seen hard service—distinguishing himself on several occasions. He has been long Post Captain, and reached his flag by seniority.

An Unlucky Gun.—A personal friend, who is acquainted with all the circumstances, has furnished the Woodstock Tenth Legion with the following details respecting a gun:

Several years ago, Mr. Benjamin F. Miller, who resides near Washington, in Rappahannock county, had a favorite negro boy, whom he frequently took with him in his hunting excursions. On a certain occasion, he took his gun out to shoot birds near his father's house; the boy followed him as usual; and either forgetting or not observing the boy between whom and his master were some thick bushes, he shot the bird and killed the boy at the same time.

In November last, a man by the name of Johnson, also of that county, had baited some wild turkeys, and had concealed himself amid the limbs of a fallen pine tree, near the place, to wait their arrival. Another gentleman, named Fletcher, who had by some means possessed himself of the above gun, was hunting for turkeys in the same neighborhood, and passing near the tree under which Johnson was concealed, and attracted by a noise among the branches, catching a glimpse of Johnson's head, who had on a black fur cap, he fired, and the unhappy man fell, exclaiming, "Lord, have mercy on me!" and immediately expired.

The unlucky gun was purchased of Mr. Fletcher, by a gentleman named Curran, who resides near Flint hill, in Rappahannock county. And a few weeks ago it was again the instrument of death to a human being. Mr. Curran was hunting for turkeys, near the dwelling of his brother-in-law, Mr. George W. Compton, and coming to some thick bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing something which he supposed to be a turkey, without taking a closer observation, he fired, and horrible to tell, the unfortunate object proved to be the daughter of Mr. Compton, aged nine or ten years. She lived until the next day and expired.—*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Com.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

I understand that Mr. Calhoun will resist the admission of California as a State into the Union, with a restriction of slavery, as a part of its organic law. I do not think he will obtain the vote of all the Southern Senators in the course which he has marked out. He takes the ground that California has no right to exclude slaves, and thereby exclude slaveholders from her soil, the sovereignty over which belonged to every citizen of the U. S. and must be exercised by their representatives in Congress. He contends that the people in California have no more right to exclude slavery than Congress has.

After California shall become a State, then she may regulate her domestic policy as she pleases; but the South is bound, according to Mr. Calhoun, to resist her admission as a State, and her assumption of the right, in her present position, to form a State Government. There is no objection, as he thinks, to her forming a Provisional Government, for the security of her inhabitants; but she has no right to form a State Government, without the assent of Congress, nor to enforce any law which may be inconsistent with the rights and interests of the slaveholding portion of the Union. These, it is believed, are the opinions not only of Mr. Calhoun, but of many Southern Senators both Whig and Democratic.

In Austria, under Christian dispensation, so called, men, high and low, are strung up without ceremony, hung like dogs, and women scourged with ropes, to appease the vengeance and grace the triumphs of despotism. Their only hope of escape is by flying to the protection of Mahomedanism.

Count Batthyani, a gallant nobleman, who is without offence, and acted as a peacemaker between the oppressors and the oppressed, attempting "to reconcile new imperial claims and old national rights," and confiding in the law and the faith of Austria, is ignominiously hung and his family driven to banishment. The act is inexplicable until the fact appears that he was worth an estate valued at several millions of dollars. The treasury of Austria is miserably poor, and in the death of the Count, the banishment of the family, the confiscation of the estates, Austria stands self-convicted of a murder for money.

The Fowl Breeders of Yankeeedom held their convention at Boston on Thursday and Friday week. The Chronotype says:

"Such a crowing has not been heard in these quarters, as the lords of the barnyard harem set up, on being brought into a sort of amphitheatre under a great tent, with each a favorite wife or two, to look at each other and be looked at, some 5 or 600 of them. Hon. Daniel Webster has a fine pair of wild geese in the show.—There were majestic cocks and hens that have lately been imported from the Celestial Empire, and the island of Java."

From a return, published by the Austrian government, it appears that the Austrians took from the Hungarian armies 660,154 muskets, 2,579 pistols, 216,000 swords, 2,073 lances, and 500 pieces of cannon.

Heavy Damages.—At the term of the Superior Court, now in session at Staunton, Va., the jury in the case of Henry Edson, sen. vs. Thomas Shumate, for slander, rendered a verdict of four thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

A Gold Placer in Maine.—The Augusta Banner says a farmer ploughing in his field in Lubec, Me., struck a leaden box or chest, which was found to contain \$96,000 in doubloons. It is not known how the treasure came there.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, November 26, 1849.

The Rev. ROBERT JOHNSON has accepted the call from the Presbyterian Congregation of Gettysburg, and will probably enter upon the duties of his charge early in January.

Congress will assemble on Monday next. There is a great deal of speculation as to the organization of the House of Representatives—the parties being so nearly balanced, as to cause the result to be dependent on the very few Free Soilers there.

No less than four Editors have taken unto themselves wives within a few weeks: Our neighbor BUEKLE, of the Star; COOPER, of the Valley Spirit, Chambersburg; LESCHNER, of the Harrisburg Union; and BRECKENRIDGE, of the Harrisburg Telegraph. They are all sensible men—and understand how to render themselves comfortable.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday next is the day recommended by the Governor as a day of Thanksgiving—and we have no doubt it will be generally observed. We are requested to state, that the Stores in Gettysburg will be closed on that day.

The Sabbath Convention announced to take place at York on Wednesday next, has been postponed until Wednesday the 5th of December.

Bank of Gettysburg.

At the election on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Institution for the following year:

George Swope, William Douglass,
Gen. W. McClellan, William M. Sherry,
Henry Shriver, William Gardner,
Jacob Young, Lewis M. Motter,
Henry Wirt, Jacob Reese,
William D. Himes, George Metzger,
Henry Myers.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

An election was held on the 11th inst., for officers of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, which resulted in the choice of the following persons:

President—Jacob Wirt.
Directors—Jacob Young, F. E. Metzger,
Philip Kohler, H. W. Emmert, Samuel Diller,
Jacob Wortz.

We were incorrectly informed last week, as to the manner in which the fire originated at Mr. Trostle's Mill. It appears that Mr. Lott, one of the millers, was inspecting the bolting of a quantity of buckwheat flour, when the dust flying about, (which is very inflammable,) flashed upon the lamp in his hand like powder, and instantly the bolting apparatus was on fire. Mr. Trostle, we understand, purposes to commence rebuilding immediately.

The following list of persons who lost grain and flour by the burning of Mr. Trostle's mill, we copy from the last Star. In addition, we mention, that the loss of Mr. WICKLE, who was the renter of the mill, is estimated at not less than \$2000, on which there was no insurance.

George Culp,	60 bush. Wheat,
Peter Trostle,	144 "
Abraham Spangler,	160 "
John B. McPherson,	130 "
Samuel Herbst,	166 "
Jacob Herbst,	111 "
Emmanuel Pitzer,	75 "
Directors of the Poor,	62 "
Joseph Mickley,	40 "
John Shank,	40 "
Ephraim Deardorff,	45 "
H. L. Baugher,	38 "
Jacob Lady,	35 "
Joseph Hartzell,	29 "
George Spangler,	27 "
Christian Shank,	25 "
S. S. Schuucker,	30 "
Wm. Fleck,	15 "
Edward Menchy,	11 "
Daniel Culp,	8 "
Samuel Pitzer, 13 bbls. Flour & 56 "	
Daniel Volley,	42 "
Alvin Trostle,	27 "
Jno. Herbst,	11 "
J. B. Larow,	12 "
David Ziegler,	9 "
Jeremiah Diehl,	29 "
Jno. Spangler,	27 "

Melancholy Event.

On Friday afternoon last, a young lad, aged 14 years, named SUANABROOK, residing near Littlestown, met a sudden death in a shocking manner. He was driving a horse in a small wagon, in which was a corn-sheller. The horse became frightened, and ran away; and the wheel of the wagon striking a tree, the lad was thrown out, and the corn-sheller fell upon his head, causing almost instant death.

A colored boy named Johnson, in the employ of David G. Barnitz, Esq. of York, was killed on the 15th inst. by the discharge of his gun. He was on a gunning excursion, and in taking hold of the gun to take it out of the boat, the cock caught and raised off the cap sufficiently to explode it in flying back. The contents of the load were lodged in his breast. He died in half an hour.

The Rev. J. L. Schrock, of Reading, has accepted a call from the Lutheran Congregation at Chambersburg, and will enter upon his new charge by the first of December.

The majority for Col. Raymond, for Congress, in the Wheeling (Va.) District, is 134. This is a large Whig gain—the usual Democratic majority being 1000.

Our Great Men.

It will be a sight worth seeing, next winter, says the Gospel Banner, to visit Washington, and see the five following men sitting together in their seats in the U. S. Senate—Daniel Webster, Thos. H. Benton, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Lewis Cass. Five such men no Parliament or body of Lawgivers in the world can boast of. Probably it will be a century before such a sight can be witnessed again.

New York Election.

It is now settled definitely that the Whigs have elected the Comptroller, Secretary of State, Treasurer and State Engineer; while the Democrats have elected the judge of appeals, attorney general, canal commissioner and prison inspector. The Legislature is equally divided, as follows:

	Senate.	Assembly.	Joint Vote.
Democrats	15	65	80
Whigs	17	63	80

The Whig Victory in Massachusetts.
The Boston Atlas thus sums up the fruits of the victory achieved by the Whigs of Massachusetts on Monday week:

A Whig Governor and Lieutenant Governor.
A Whig House of Representatives by at least 60 majority.

A Whig Senate, which will stand 27 Whig to 13 Opposition.

A Whig gain in the popular vote, over the Presidential vote, of 11,000.

A Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

A unanimous Whig Council.

"All this (adds the Atlas) we have accomplished without effort. Had the two opposition parties combined in all the counties, the Whig candidate for Governor would have been triumphantly elected by the people. As it is he lacks only about 1300 votes of having a clear majority over both the opposing candidates. 'This will content us for the present. The Administration of General Taylor has been nobly sustained. The State Administration of Governor Briggs has been nobly sustained; and so long as they pursue the high minded, honest, liberal, and patriotic course which they have hitherto pursued, the intelligent voters of the old Pilgrim State will stand around them like a wall of adamant.'"

North Branch Canal.

The bids for the work on the North Branch Canal, at the late letting at Tunkhannock, appear to have been very numerous. We learn that upwards of three hundred bids were made, many of the bidders being among the most responsible and competent contractors in the State. The Keystone says the engineers are now engaged in recording and calculating the bids, which will require several days, after which the contracts will be allotted, and the work will be commenced and prosecuted with vigor to completion.

One of the Results of the War.

The National Intelligencer has learned from an official source, that, "in the amount of revenue which will be requisite to meet the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1850, and the 30th of June, 1851, there will be a deficit of between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars. This deficit will not have been occasioned by any insufficiency of the current revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, but by the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the Mexican War and the late Treaty of Peace with that country."

Valuable Vessel Lost.

The large and splendid packet ship Tuscarora, belonging to the Messrs. Cope, of Philadelphia, on her voyage home from Liverpool, went ashore near Cape Hatteras, on Friday night week, having on board, beside a cargo valued at \$200,000, six hundred passengers, most of them emigrants. Hopes were entertained up to Monday, of getting the ship afloat with but little injury; but the storm of that day placed the vessel in great peril—and her entire loss is now inevitable. The passengers were all brought up to Philadelphia, in safety, on Sunday. The cost of the Tuscarora was \$100,000; it was nearly new, and the largest vessel connected with Philadelphia.

Elisba L. Purnell, Esq., one of the most estimable citizens of Snow Hill, Md., was killed instantly on Monday week by the bursting of the cylinder of a threshing machine which he was superintending.

The seat of Government of Louisiana has been changed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, and all the public and State offices are to be removed to the New Capital by the 1st of December.

Ireland.

Letters from this unhappy country state, that cases of general suffering were never more severe than at present. The absent land-proprietors, (that class of Absentees who have deprived their main support from Ireland, and spend little or nothing in the country,) have been called together by the Government, under the pressure of events, to see what could be done. The result is, after visiting their landed estates and seeing for themselves, a general surrender of the rents due, and in addition, a reduction of rent equal to 20 per cent. Quite one-eighth part of the population of Ireland are now living upon charity.

FROM AFRICA.

Arrival of the Decatur.—The United States sloop-of-war Decatur arrived at Portsmouth (N. H.) on Wednesday week from the coast of Africa. The Decatur brings intelligence from Monrovia that President Roberts has been re-elected to the station of Chief Magistrate of the Liberian republic. For Vice President there was no choice by the people, and the selection, therefore, must be made by Congress. Mr. Warner, the Secretary of State, would, it is thought, be chosen. The affairs of the republic were very prosperous. Her man-of-war schooner, carrying a neat little battery, was absent on a cruise with Gen. Lewis, the Secretary of the Treasury, who was visiting the national trading establishments along the Liberian shore, which constitute a main dependence of the republic for revenue. They have a judicious tariff, but have not yet perfected all the necessary arrangements for the collection of duties on imports.

Sentence of Rioters.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday week, Judge Parsons sentenced some 12 persons to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary convicted at the present term for participating in the late riots. Their term of imprisonment ranged from 1 to 2 years.

The Tariff Question in New Jersey.

A tariff convention, without distinction of party, was recently held in New Jersey, at which a resolution was adopted containing these words: "The tariff of 1846 has now had a fair trial, and while some of its features are unobjectionable, its operation has been very injurious to all the great manufacturing interests of the State; and the agricultural classes, in the absence of European famine, have found the uncertain foreign demand a most meagre substitute for the steady cash market at home." This is not a very flattering account of the tariff of 1846 from the "without distinction of party" convention in our sister State, and either the "Democrats" of that State, or the Loco-focos of this State, have most woefully misrepresented it. We should like to know which are right.

The Andalusia and her Passengers.

The York (Pa.) Gazette has a number of letters from the passengers on board the Andalusia, at San Francisco, all of which speak in the highest terms of the captain, officers and all on board—from one of which we extract the following:

"It is singularly remarkable in a voyage of this length, that the health of the ship's company was so good. Instead of losing any of our passengers, we gained one—the wife of the Rev. W. Taylor having had the happiness, on the morning of the 22d of June, to present her husband with an heir, which was very appropriately named Oceana."

In the Senate of Alabama the Whigs have a majority, and at the meeting of the Legislature on the 12th inst., Dennis Dent (whig) was elected President. In the House the Democrats have a majority, and elected L. P. Walker, Speaker.

Dr. SEMPLE, the President of the Convention now engaged in framing a State Constitution for California, is said to be seven feet high! He is an Eastern man.

On Friday week, a negro man, who was about being arrested near Westminster as a runaway, attempted to put an end to his life by cutting his throat. He gave himself a severe wound, but it is supposed he may recover. He was committed to prison in the customary manner. He represents himself as belonging to Georgetown, is about 35 years of age, and genteelly dressed.

At the late election for State officers in New York, the Whigs have a small majority in the popular vote—which is of some account when it is recollected that at the last Presidential election the Coalition, which is now arrayed against the Whigs, gave Messrs. Cass and Van Buren an aggregate majority of more than 16,000 votes over Gen. Taylor.

Jews in Cincinnati.

From a communication in the Cincinnati Times, it appears that there are 3 Jewish Synagogues in that city, and the adult worshippers number about 3000. This shows about 16 or 20,000 Jewish population.

8 Jews have been returned to the Jamaica House of Assembly—out of 47 members—while the return of a single Israelite to the British House of Commons, of six hundred and fifty members, has created a stern and pious alarm in Great Britain.

The Susquehanna Bank.

It is said by the Montrose Register, that the notes of this broken concern, now in circulation, amount to \$200,000, most of which is held at the West. The assets recovered thus far, are not more than three-fourths of that sum.—Mr. St. John, the late cashier, has given bail, and left Montrose.

The Turkish Converts.

The Lloyd says, according to direct intelligence from Widdin, only six of the Hungarian exiles have as yet abjured the Christian faith. These men, although readily admitted to Islamism by the Turks, are nevertheless regarded by them with suspicion.

Several Poles, who declared their willingness to embrace Islamism, were, as is customary, desired to state their reasons, and as they felt constrained to confess that they wished to secure themselves from the persecution of the Austrian courts-martial, they received the humiliating answer that the mere adoption of the Mahomedan creed, if unaccompanied by proofs of internal conviction, would be anything but a passport to the Garden of Paradise.

It is stated that more emigrants have passed over the national road, westwardly, during the past season, than any season for ten years past.

Singular Suicide.

Miss Mary Hughes, a young and beautiful girl, aged 17 years, of Ritchietown, near Wheeling, committed suicide on Friday last, by leaping from the Bridgeport bridge. While returning with one of her young companions from Bridgeport, and when about midway on the bridge, she remarked, "I am going to the bottom of that river," and immediately removed her bonnet and shawl and raised herself on the railing. Her companion caught hold of her, but before she could be prevented, the fatal leap was taken, and she sunk to her "long last sleep." No cause is assigned for the rash act.

One by one, the ladies are assuming all the garments of gentlemen. Besides standing collars and black silk cravats, they now wear dresses fitted close to the neck and opening in the breast, like a military coat, to expose a "dickiey" with ruffles, or plaits with gold studs. By-and-by we shall not know our sisters from our brothers.

A Woman turned Rogue.

A female of great personal attractions and of avowed address has been passing herself off at Cincinnati as the celebrated authoress, Mrs. Ellis, by which means she collected about \$300 for subscriptions to a periodical which she alleged she was about to publish in Philadelphia. Finally, being suspected, she took a steamboat for New Orleans, leaving her dupes to whistle for their money.

Maj. Gen. Scott.

The Washington papers announce the arrival of Maj. Gen. Scott in that city. He had a most gratifying reception in Richmond, and was tendered a public dinner, which, however, he declined, having, he said, made up his mind never to accept a public dinner. He also declined a dinner offered him by the citizens of Petersburg.

Awful Calamity.

On Tuesday morning last, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the splendid mansion of Mrs. Anna Jenkins, in Providence, R. I., which was entirely destroyed in a short time, with all its valuable furniture; and we regret to learn that Mrs. Jenkins and her daughter perished in the flames! Three female servants, and three other inmates, escaped, the former by means of a lightning rod, and the others by a ladder. Mrs. Jenkins was worth, it is supposed, over a million of dollars, and was remarkably charitable. She belonged to the Society of Friends, and frequently visited Europe to attend the meetings of its members.

Tall Steeple.

A steeple has just been raised on St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, the height of which is 265 feet 9 inches, the ball being 16 feet 4 inches, in circumference, and the spire above it 22 feet high, and 12 inches in diameter. The arm of the cross measures 10 feet 8 inches in length. 30 men were required to raise the spire. Seneca Palmer was the architect of the church and steeple.

Sentence for Street Preachers.

Joseph Barker, who was last week found guilty, at Pittsburg, of preaching in the streets, and using blasphemous and indecent language in his denunciation of Catholics, was sentenced by Judge Patton, on Monday, to "pay a fine of \$250 to the Commonwealth, undergo an imprisonment in the common jail of the county for and during the term of twelve calendar months, pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with." The sentences of Kirkland and Sharpe, for the same offence, were suspended.

The lamented Col. Duncan, of the U. S. Army, had drilled his men to such perfection in artillery, and to such celerity of movement, that on one occasion, when his guns were under their sheds, the horses of the light battery in the stable, and the harness hanging up, he accomplished the feat of harnessing up, moving his guns two hundred yards, forming in battery, and firing a round, in a space of a minute and a half from the time the first command was given.

Some of the New Orleans boys have been rendering night hideous by serenading a citizen who has performed the remarkable feat of marrying three wives in thirteen months. On which the Delta remarks, that the man who can do that can stand a great many tin pans and broken horns.

Thirty-six political refugees from Germany arrived at New York on Tuesday. Among them was Karl Heinzen.

A New York Restaurateur advertises a lot of fine fresh pheasants, grouse and hares, received by the steamship from Liverpool. These are new articles of import.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. from Chagres, with \$300,000 in gold dust and 120 passengers. Her dates are to the 18th ult.

The scarcest article in California is that of wives. An emigrant now there says—

"I have been, as you know, over eight years in California, and am yet unmarried. My friend Mr. C— has lately left for Scotland, and I have given him a commission to bring me out a wife of the following description: not less than six feet, blue eyes, and auburn hair. I am either to marry her or pay a forfeit of \$10,000. I do hope, as soon as the country is a little more settled, about 10,000 first rate girls will start for California.—We have goods enough, and gold enough; now give us some wives."

Nantucket Californians.—The Nantucket Inquirer states that more than a hundred letters were received at that place by the last mail from Nantucketers in California. These letters are not so favorable as those hitherto received in regard to the prospects of the adventurers. The substance of them may be summed up in a single sentence as follows: "I am not exactly sorry that I am here, but I wouldn't advise any of my friends to come. One adventurer writes:

"I have been to the mines and seen the elephant, and have no disposition to catch him by the tail or proboscis. Some people must have given you very erroneous accounts from the diggings. The whole country is a barren place. I suppose lumber will be high for some time to come, for I hear that a great many more fools are on their way here."

Suit for Damages.—The father of young Barnum, who was killed by the Montequious—the French Counts—at St. Louis, has instituted a suit against those persons to recover damages for the loss of his son's services, he being at the time of his death a minor. The damages are laid at \$3,000. Under the writ issued, all the property of which the Montequious were possessed on their arrival at St. Louis was seized by the Sheriff to abide the event of the suit.

The Journal des Debats states, under the date of Bremen, Oct. 18, that emigration from Germany continues to an alarming extent. In the course of the last year, over 27,000 had embarked at the port of Bremen alone, of which 8,000 had taken their departure within the last month, and nearly all of them to the U. States of America.

A person who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others, might as well sit down on a wheelbarrow and undertake to wheel himself.